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AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

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THE WEATHER—We have at length a sample of Spring weather, and the countenances of our farmers and gardeners are cheerful once more, and all hands are now busily engaged in the endeavor to regain, as far as possible, the time that has been lost. May success crown their labors.

OUR TRADE WITH ENGLAND IN BREAD-STUFFS.—We have pleasure in transferring to our columns the observations which follow on a "*Foreign Market for American Wheat*," which we find in the Baltimore American. Disquisitions of this sort in that journal, always attract our regard, for we are sure of finding in them signs of wide research, and of sound thinking, conveyed in a style always chaste and perspicuous.

We doubt however the necessity, if not the policy, of sending *special agents* to inquire into and advance particular interests of the country.—The tendency will be to enervate and lessen the dignity of our established and accredited functionaries. We should have our country represented, wherever we have at stake, or can establish any important trade, by regular stationary diplomatic and commercial agents—regular Ministers plenipotentiary, and Consuls, through whom, acting under full and careful instructions, we should suppose might readily be collected all the facts, commercial regulations, and other elements necessary to enlightened legislation, and to the formation of treaties conservative of all the great objects of national industry. But to secure such information, it should be the aim of our Government to appoint in all cases *gentlemen* of information and pride of character—of elevated views of their station and of untiring industry. Our foreign agents should be the Representatives, not of this nor of that faction or party, but of the whole country.—It should be their pride to distinguish themselves for excellence in comparison with legents of like grade, from all other countries; and to do honor to the Republic, as the type of its intelligence, its morals, and its renown. With such men, regardless, as independent, of the vicissitudes of party at home, our trade and relations with foreign countries, and the means of enlarging and improving them, would be their constant, assiduous study; and through them, the State Department, and finally the legislative Department, might be kept at all times well informed, and prepared to shape our policy in such manner as to foster American industry.

In respect of the corn laws—or any domestic policy for the encouragement, in any country, of the production of its own provisions, no foreign power has a right to complain. The first element of national independence, is the means essential to *national subsistence*; as, with individuals, the first care is for *bread*. Until that is pro-

vided, what man can feel secure in his liberty or his virtue? True, as in England, this foundation of national self-sustenance may be founded in much privation and suffering and heavy taxes on the mass of consumers; but that is an affair of their own. There are doubtless many bearings to the question, not apparent to foreigners, and many evils attendant on their prohibitory regulations, which are only to be mitigated or removed by the action of their government. But a nation may sometimes, as well as individuals, act a part which all the world may condemn as anti-social and unneighborly; still we must never deny the principle, that a nation as an individual, must be permitted to judge *for itself*, and even to draw itself altogether within its shell, terrapin-like, if so inclined. There is after all, may we not hope, something liberalizing in the spirit of the age in which we live, that will render the intercourse of nations more and more free; and which, in the display of its effects, shall show, in process of time, that national prosperity throughout the world, is proportioned to the freedom of trade, and reciprocity of kind offices. Time is necessary to a "consummation so devoutly to be wished"—but he must be an inattentive observer of the times, who does not see that such a consummation is advancing.

The accomplished Editor of the American, cannot more highly rate than we do, the value of the great mass of information collected by Mr. DODGE, on the subject of our tobacco trade with foreign countries. That gentleman has done himself great honor by the manner in which he discharged the trust; evincing indomitable industry, animated by an honest zeal, and directed by uncommon intelligence. The results are of inestimable value, for all the purposes of the Legislature and the Statesman.—Still they are what we ought to have expected to procure, through the ordinary channels of international communication, diplomatic and commercial, and from merchants experienced in the trade between our own and these foreign countries respectively.—And here we will take the occasion to suggest, that we have too much neglected a means of procuring the most authentic information on all the branches and prospects, regulations and wants of manufactures and commerce, which is so much relied upon in England—we mean the *examination of merchants of the highest intelligence and probity, before Committees of Parliament*. But this is a topic in itself connected, as may be shewn, with the agricultural, as well as, and as connected with, the manufacturing and commercial interest, of sufficient importance to deserve a separate consideration—and this we propose to bestow on it at some more leisure moment, only lamenting in the meantime, that we are not invited or permitted to assign its demonstration to some abler pen.

FOREIGN MARKET FOR AMERICAN WHEAT.—The importance of a foreign market for American breadstuffs is daily becoming more and more obvious in proportion as the public attention is turned to the subject. In a memorial to the last Congress praying the adoption of measures to secure an equitable and adequate market for American wheat, we notice some statistical statements which are worthy of special regard. The memorial asserts that in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michi-

gan, and in the Territories of Iowa and Wisconsin, there are 178,606,672 acres of land, excluding Indian lands.—Of this amount 72,693,414 acres or 40 per cent. have passed into the hands of private owners; leaving 105,923,258 acres in the hands of General Government.—The present population of those States and Territories is 2,968,696. Thus the land in private ownership gives 24½ acres to each inhabitant, and is more by 11,771,414 acres than all the land of Great Britain and Ireland that is capable of cultivation. The whole quantity of land in the United Kingdom is 78,394,432; of which 60.06 per cent. is cultivated; giving an average of but 1.88 acres to each inhabitant. At this rate of productiveness the lands already sold by our Government as stated above should produce subsistence for near thirty millions of people—provided such a market should be found for the surplus as would furnish the adequate motives and rewards of industry. To this point the attention of Congress is solicited in the memorial.

In addition to the regions of fertile lands thus specified in the memorial, we might enumerate the grain growing districts comprised in the tier of Middle States—including New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. A vast surplus of produce for sustaining human life might go annually to foreign countries from these States if an adequate vent were found through which it might pass. A surplus would consist not only of wheat or flour—but also of pork, bacon, beef, lard, domestic spirits, and other products derived directly or indirectly from the soil by the farmer's industry. Immense quantities of Indian corn are annually consumed in many parts of the West in fattening swine to be converted into pork and bacon.

But at present the great Agricultural interest of this country labors under heavy disadvantages. The best foreign markets for wheat, breadstuffs, and provisions, are so much obstructed as to be almost valueless to the American producers. The Corn laws of Great Britain and France present a barrier nearly insuperable against the entrance of agricultural produce from the United States.

A new aspect would be given to things in this country if a fair trade in wheat could be established between the United States and Great Britain. The impulse which such a trade would give to the industry and enterprise of the farmer, by securing to him ready sales and good prices for his produce, would extend to the remotest West, and cause a renewed attention to the wholesome pursuits of agriculture from which our people of late years have been too much diverted by the mania of speculation. We should also be enabled to pay for our importations in commodities of our own raising, and thus escape those heavy drains of specie which operate so disastrously upon the currency. The importance of such a trade is so great and urgent that Congress would consult the best interests of the country by the appointment of a Special Agent whose duty it should be to obtain all the information that could be had respecting the condition and extent of such foreign markets as are open for American breadstuffs, and respecting the obstructions which are interposed by other nations, and the probability of a repeal or modification of such unfavorable regulations. The mission of Mr. DODGE to several of the European nations on the subject of the Tobacco trade resulted in the collection of much valuable information.—A similar agency in relation to our great staple, wheat, would no doubt be followed by results equally beneficial.

We may here observe that there are some indications of a change of policy on the part of Great Britain which promises well for the agricultural interests of the United

States. We have before us the "Report of a select committee of the House of Commons on Import Duties," in which the opinion is decidedly expressed that the exclusive and prohibitory system which England has so long pursued in her commercial regulations, ought to be abandoned in favour of a more liberal policy. One passage of the Report is in these words: "Your committee cannot refrain from impressing strongly on the attention of the House that the effect of prohibitory duties, while they are of course wholly unproductive to the revenue, is to impose an indirect tax on the consumer, often equal to the whole difference of price between the British article and the foreign article which the prohibition excludes. —This fact has been strongly and emphatically urged on your Committee by several witnesses; and the enormous extent of taxation so levied cannot fail to awaken the attention of the House. On the articles of food alone, it is averred, according to the testimony laid before the Committee, that the amount taken from the consumer exceeds the amount of all the other taxes which are levied by the Government."

The Report touches upon another point which should be well regarded by our legislators when they seek to induce foreign nations to adopt a fair reciprocity in trade: "It has been stated to your Committee that the legislation of Great Britain, whenever it is hostile to the introduction of foreign commodities, is invariably urged by the foreign States that produce such commodities, as a ground and a sanction for laws being passed by those hostile to the introduction of products of British industry; and while on the one hand there is reason to believe that the liberalizing of the tariffs of Great Britain would lead to similar favorable changes in the tariffs of other nations, so it is seriously to be apprehended that a persistence in our illiberal and exclusive policy will bring with it increased imposts on, if not prohibitions against the products of British labor being admitted into the other countries."

The abolition of the English Corn Laws, whereby foreign wheat might be introduced freely into the kingdom, would result undoubtedly in the prostration of the landed interest as it is now upheld in Great Britain. The landed gentry would find their rent rolls reduced to an alarming extent. But the Corn Laws stand at present to sustain the aristocracy indeed, yet to oppress at the same time the great mass of the people. The price of bread and provisions is kept so high that most miserable suffering for food, is the consequence to multitudes. The question, we may be sure, will never be at rest until some modification of the Corn Laws is adopted for the relief of the people. We have seen it intimated that Sir ROBERT PEELE, if he should come again into power, would be willing to make concessions on this point to the popular demands. The occasion of such concession, if it should come—and sooner or later it must come—should not be overlooked by our Government, as it would afford a fair opportunity for a special treaty with Great Britain, by which American interests might be happily promoted. But in order to place ourselves upon the vantage ground there ought to be a system of retaliatory duties on our part, to show England the consequences of her own restrictions—and also that for the abatement of her prohibitory duties on our agricultural productions, we might offer in exchange similar benefits to her manufacturing interests. We have nothing now to offer in return for commercial favors on her part. We have given away every thing without stipulating for an equivalent.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF OYSTERS AS A REGULAR CROP.

The wonderful development of the capacities of the new States in the West, to produce in greater quantity and with less labor the agricultural productions which have heretofore constituted the staples and the support of the old States, has excited, as we have on various occasions indicated, a desire to discover and point out to our patrons whom it most immediately concerns, some available substitute for their old crops; some substitute, the availability and value of which shall depend on local peculiar advantages—advantages founded in natural circumstances; not to be found, or by any artificial means or modes of transportation, transferred to or created beyond the limits originally assigned by the Creator of all things.

So rapid are the means of transportation, that the area of production for all the fruits of agriculture and horti-

culture—of the orchard, the dairy, the garden and the poultry yard, has been very widely extended. The grapes gathered, the radish pulled, the lamb killed, the butter churned, the shad caught and the egg laid on Saturday, may now adays compose a part of an Alderman's breakfast three hundred and sixty miles distant the next morning; but to the regular farmer on the sea-board, the rivalry which can no longer be resisted, comes from the vast fertility and cheap transportation of the provisions, meat and grain, and by and bye, yet more than now, of tobacco as well as grain.

Looking around then for a resource to which, as we said before, Providence has assigned natural and impassible limits, we are led to reflect on the cultivation of Oysters, as a regular crop.

There are few things of like constant demand, the value of which is in a greater degree regulated by quality, than is that of oysters. Of all things susceptible of improvement by transplantation, none exhibits the effect of it sooner or in a higher degree than does this popular, and when fat and well relished, oh shade of Dr. Mitchell! most delicious bivalve; neither does the growth and fatness of any animal more depend on good pasture. We have heard it said they thrive best at the mouths of creeks where there is a rapid ebb and flow of the tide; but simple as is its physiology and habits, we are much in need of, and shall look for more extended and exact information. Of all good things of which the consumption must be infinitely augmented by the extension of internal improvements and the growth of population, few will be more surely and beneficially effected by these causes, than the trade in oysters. This result may be regarded as one of the many ways by which Providence illustrates its general design to equalise the natural benefits it assigns to all portions of country, leaving them to be neglected or improved, as the inhabitants happen to be cursed or blessed by the genius of indolence or of industry.

Thus, if rail roads and canals penetrate the fertile regions beyond the mountains, where richer lands yield noble crops, to reward and sustain the labors of the husbandman, leaving men and women in the midst of overflowing abundance to fulfil, with ready proclivity and without restraint, that divine and most acceptable injunction, to "increase and multiply"—yet has Providence denied to their locality the glorious luxuries of fish and oysters, crabs and terrapins! But all these we shall see going by steam, to supply the demand of the millions upon millions of inhabitants that will soon be existing between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains. We do not doubt that the time is not far distant when pickled oysters, aye, and pickled soft crabs, and terrapins alive will be sent from the Chesapeake beyond the Falls of Saint Antony.

Those who are not somewhat familiar with the subject, are not aware how rapid is the growth of the planted oyster—nor of how much it is in all respects meliorated by being culled, and again thinly scattered on a suitable bottom. If farmers generally whose lands border on the waters of the Chesapeake and other estuaries of the ocean, and the numerous inlets on the sea-board, were to appropriate a certain portion of their force regularly to taking and transplanting oysters, does not experience abundantly prove, that they will in two years increase in size, and in price at least two or three hundred per cent. In many situations, a man with the expertness which a little practice will give him, will catch and plant at least twenty-five bushels.—We doubt not that men, to whom regular employment would be guaranteed, could be found, who would engage to catch and transplant for 12½ cents a bushel—and would make at that two or three dollars a day. These oysters, according to the best information we can get, would sell in two years after for from 75 cents to \$1 and upwards per bushel, depending on the

places where they were planted. The rapidity of their growth, and the degree of their improvement, is, indeed, wonderful; and a powerful incentive to cultivate the oyster is, that while the selling price of them, when thus improved, is greatly enhanced in the market—the expense of sending the best there is the same as in sending those which are taken from their original native bed, with all their little ones clustering about them, and all their own "imperfections on their head!" But there are several obstacles to a general embarkation in this scheme to make up for the loss of a market overstocked with the old staples, where new countries so easily meet and undersell us. What are these obstacles? Here are some of them:

1. *The impatience of the American character.*—The country heretofore has been so prosperous, and grain so rapid, that even the most slothful and inert, in their nature and habits, cannot bear to wait the slow process of any scheme which takes longer to mature than—at the most, the time which is required to plant and pack and sell a crop of tobacco, (i. e.) one year.—Our national character is in many ways typed by the story of the foolish man, who, impatient of the progress of nature, cut open his goose to get the golden eggs!—The natural history of the oyster, though simple as we before said, is not well understood.—There are some big sounding measures on the subject in Dr. Darwin, which we forget; but the impression is, that being planted when very small, they will attain full size in two years; but this is an age in the calculations of an American. 2. The next objection is the *novelty of the suggestion!* Every new project shocks the nerves of quiet men, to whom the very thought of any new pursuit or mode of life is revolting.—To such men a call to any new branch of industry which demands investigation, is as unwelcome and painful as the call on a fair lady to get up in the middle of a cold winter's night to set out on a journey. 3. Another impediment to a systematic and annual plantation of a crop of oysters, consists in the apprehension of their being stolen or plundered by violence; but were it entered upon generally, a sense of common interest in a neighborhood would ensure effectual measures for their protection.

There is no answer, which does not lie on the surface, to be made to any of these objections. If there be any others, we shall be ready to hear and discuss them. For ourselves we feel satisfied, that where they are to be had in inexhaustible quantities, as in many situations they may, there are very few undertakings in which labor, time and capital could be invested that would pay so well, being at the same time beyond the reach of ruinous rivalry, or danger of overstocking the market. Let the experiment be tried, and if, when sent to market, they do not well reward the time and trouble of the experimenter, why then, to use a familiar sort of argument, *we will eat them.*

CALICO PRINTING.—The following statement of the amount of Cotton Goods printed in the United States per annum, was carefully prepared for the Journal of Commerce.—There are no print works in any of the other States.

States.	Factories.	Yds. per an.	Av. val.	Tot. value.
N. Hampshire,	2	5,546,667	13 cts.	\$721,066
Massachusetts,	10	58,162,667	"	4,831,146
Rhode Island,	9	26,624,000	"	3,461,320
New-York,	7	12,202,667	9 cts.	1,098,240
New-Jersey,	2	6,101,334	"	549,120
Pennsylvania,	4	8,374,657	"	798,720
Maryland,	2	2,600,000	8 cts.	208,000
	36	180,222,002		\$11,677,512

ALABAMA STATISTICS.—No one can over rate the importance, for all the purposes of the Statesman and political economist, of having full and accurate statistics of all countries; and in none are they so important as in a coun-

ry so young and fertile, and undergoing such wonderful developments as is this.

Unfortunately, we apprehend, from what we have seen stated, and from some personal observation, nothing could well be more loose and inaccurate, than the manner in which the work of taking our last census was executed—This is one of the cases where comparisons are necessary to the establishment of political truth, and where facts, according to the authority of one of the best writers and best speakers that we have ever read or heard—N. Biddle, Esq.—and Mr. Jefferson before him, who speaks of “false facts” far from constituting truth, may by false arrangement, or by omission, amount to falsehood.

Amount of Live Stock.		Value of Dairy products,	
No. Horses & Mules,	76,017		\$1,261,140
Neat Cattle,	398,983	Orchard,	\$119,746
Sheep,	64,421	Home made or family goods,	\$531,428
Swine,	657,550	Gallons of Wine,	11,153
Value of Poultry,	\$220,345	Capital invested in	
Grain, &c.		gardens,	\$56,968
Bushels of Wheat,	232,035	Do. in commercial	
Indian Corn,	8,720,023	houses, including	
Oats,	591,758	commission houses	\$3,529,177
Rye,	16,471	Value of lumber	
Coal,	23,650	produced,	\$217,344
Potatoes,	1,304,239	Do. Machinery manufactured,	1,060,000
Pounds of Wax,	14,987	Total capital invested in all manufactures,	\$1,625,481
Wool,	60,093		
Tons of Hay,	8,771		
Pounds of Tobacco,	18,018		
Rice,	110,049		
Cotton,	247,157,312		
Silk,	1,231		

The production of some of the above articles, is confined solely to one, or only a few of the thirty-one counties. The whole amount of coal, for instance, is produced in Tuscaloosa county.

There are some less important articles of produce besides those above mentioned. Their amount, however, is small, and adds very little to the general aggregate.

LIEBIG'S CHEMISTRY FOR AGRICULTURE—Mr. Owen of Cambridge, Mass. has published a large duodecimo volume entitled “Liebig's Organic Chemistry of Agriculture and Physiology, with an Introduction, Notes, and Appendix, by J. W. Webster, M. D., Professor of Chemistry in Harvard University.”

We have not yet obtained a copy of this work, but it is spoken of in the highest terms at the east. The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says:

“On looking over this volume we were struck with what we thought its admirable adaptation to practical agriculture; and we were about to invite to the work the attention of those who feel and have an interest in the promotion of that truly independent trade, the business of cultivating the earth. This we should have done with that kind of a caveat which would be becoming one who professes little knowledge of the science of chemistry generally, and can boast, perhaps, of little more of the business of tilling the earth. But we find that profound chemists have pronounced most favorable upon Liebig's work, and professed agriculturists have tested its excellence. And though we cannot find space for all that we see written of the excellence of the work, yet we cannot deny some space to a republication of opinions that may commend the volume to those whose pursuits will make it most valuable to them:

“It is the best book,” writes Mr. Nuttall, “ever published on Vegetable Chemistry as applied to Agriculture, and calculated undoubtedly to produce a new era in the science.”

Extract from a letter from Dr. Colman, Commissioner for the Agricultural Survey of Massachusetts, dated Feb. 15th, 1841:

“It is the most valuable contribution to Agricultural science, which has come within my knowledge. It takes new views on many subjects, which have been long discussed without any progress towards determinate conclusions; and reveals principles which are of the highest importance. Some of these principles require further elucidation and proof; but, in general, they are so well established by facts within my own observation, that, in my

opinion, the truth, if not already reached, is not far distant.”

From Silliman's Journal, January, 1841:

“It is not too much to say, that the publication of Professor Liebig's Organic Chemistry of Agriculture, constitutes an era of great importance in the history of Agricultural science. Its acceptance as a standard is unavoidable, for, following closely in the straight path of inductive philosophy, the conclusions which are drawn from its data are incontrovertible.” “To some, the style of this work may seem somewhat obscure; but it will be found, on a perusal, that great condensation, brevity and terseness, have been mistaken for obscurity.” “We can truly say, that we have never risen from the perusal of a book with a more thorough conviction of the profound knowledge, extensive reading, and practical research of its author, and of the invincible power and importance of its reasonings and conclusions, than we have gained from the present volume.”

BLIGHT AND MILDEW—In our late Nos. we have presented the views of Col. K. Smith, of the cause of these scourges to the farmer. We observe by the proceedings of the Philadelphia Society on the 5th inst. that Mr. Jas. Gowan read a Review of that essay, the following notice of which is taken from the journal of proceedings of the Society.

“In that essay the cause of these diseases was ascribed to the sowing of grass seed with wheat, and the mode in which the grass operated in producing them was detailed. A few of the facts were given in the report of the last meeting; but Mr. Gowan dissents from the explanation, and thinks that if grass be not permitted to grow with wheat, its place will be supplied by weeds. The loss of time by the omission of grass was moreover a serious objection to the practice. Mr. G. ascribes the diseases to the sudden and great variations in temperature, to which the growing plants are subjected in the U. States, and gave the philosophy of their operation. The less frequency of their appearance in England was thought by him to be owing to the greater uniformity of temperature of the climate, yet it is still found there even among drilled wheat, and to a greater degree than in the broad-cast grain, as stated by practical farmers who have given the result of their experience. The drilled wheat it might be thought on Mr. Smith's theory of the importance of the free exposure to sun and air to the growing plants, would save them from the diseases in question, but we see it does not.”

CULTIVATION OF THE POTATO—Dr. Mease at the same meeting read a paper on the cultivation of the Potato by—

1, seeds from the apples; 2, layers or cuttings of the green shoots; 3, by sprouts from the eyes of the tubers, or portions of the tubers containing a bud or eye. The pinching off of the blossoms of the plants is now so well ascertained to increase the crop, that it was recommended to the cultivator. Potatoes it was remarked sometimes require a crop or two to be acclimated, when removed from their native soil; and hence they ought to be condemned, because the first produce of a variety bearing a great character, does not answer the expectations of the grower.

BOKHARA CLOVER—Mr. Robt. Buist, of Moyamensing, presented at the same meeting, (for which he received the thanks of the Society,) a specimen of this clover, the seeds of which he received last year from England, where the plant has excited great attention, by reason of its early and rapid growth, immense burthen, and the repeated cuttings which it bears in the course of a season. It would seem that not even the Lucerne can be compared to it for soiling cattle—the plants measured 23 inches in height, while a bunch of red clover grown in the same lot was only 6 inches high. A patch 10 by 12 feet bore the cold of the last winter without the least injury.

The chamber of commerce of New-Orleans have appointed a committee to confer with similar committees in other cities, upon the propriety of making the 31st of August the close of the cotton year. A fire broke out on the 8th inst. in Wood's cotton press, on Magazine street, and consumed about two hundred bags of cotton.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

MILTON HILL, (Md.) May 7, 1841.

GENTLEMEN:—I send you the enclosed which I received by last mail. As it refers to matters of general interest in regard to our commercial relations, I see no reason why it should not be generally known that active efforts are being made in Great Britain to modify the duties and restrictions upon American products. And as Congress is about to meet, the subject of the tariff may be taken into consideration, when an opportunity will be afforded of so legislating as to make a proper discrimination in favor of those countries which meet the acts of the American Government in a reciprocal spirit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. JENIFER.

LONDON, March 22, 1841.

SIR:—I have the honor herewith to enclose a copy of resolution agreed to at a meeting of members of the British Parliament, and sanctioned by upwards of one hundred and twenty of that body.

The subject of *free trade* and the extension of our commercial relations with the rest of the world by simplifying our *tariff*, and thus leading other nations, by such an example, to co-operate with us for the attainment of so important and so desirable an object, has lately engaged much of the public attention in this country; and the general feeling manifested in favor of such changes will, we confidently hope, soon induce the Government and Legislature to take the proper steps for carrying out extensive measures of commercial reform.

The report of a select committee of the House of Commons, with the evidence given before it on the subject of import duties, in the last session of Parliament, has been chiefly instrumental in producing a state of public opinion favorable to a more liberal commercial policy, by clearly proving that the restrictions and prohibitions of the present commercial code of the British Empire are, in the highest degree, prejudicial to the best interests of the nation. Allow me, therefore, as the late chairman of that committee, to forward to you a copy of that report and evidence, and to request the favor of your most earnest consideration for it.

The liberal course recommended by the committee will be found applicable to the wants of all countries; and, in a matter so deeply interesting to the peace of the world, and to the prosperity of nations, I venture to hope for your zealous support in the conviction that the enlightened friends of free trade may be appealed to with peculiar propriety at the present moment; and that a vigorous and simultaneous movement in the different parts of the commercial and civilized world cannot fail to be attended with most important and beneficial results.

I send you, also, a copy of the last report of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in which the opinions of the merchants and manufacturers of that great commercial community are strongly and favorably expressed.

Public meetings of the merchants and inhabitants of Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Bolton, Ashton, and many other cities and towns, have already been held, where resolutions have been agreed to, warmly approving of the course recommended by the select committee and by the meeting of members of Parliament.

It will give me much satisfaction if you will favor me with any suggestions likely to forward the great object we have in view; and, on my part, I shall be most happy to supply any information which you may deem it desirable to obtain, and which it may be in my power to afford.

I have the honor to remain your obedient and humble servant,

JOSEPH HUME.

To the Hon. DANIEL JENIFER.

ANIMALS.—More animals die in the months of April and May, than in any or perhaps all the other months of the year. It is a sign that a man has little corn for his pigs, no clover, hay or turneps for his sheep, no carrots or oil cake, or ship stuff for his cows, or cob meal and cut straw, oats and cut hay for his horses, when the cows begin to collect for their carrion feast in the fields, and the fences and apple-trees are decorated with dead lambs, sucking pigs, &c. &c. Don't let your animals into your field too early; and not into meadows at all, unless you wish to have the roots of the grass spoiled by treading, or killed by close grazing. Men rarely lose any thing by extra attention to their animals at this trying season of the year; and attention to their wants now, is always amply repaid at a later period.—*Cal.*

Our readers will excuse us for referring so often to the subject of the annexed communication. We have no doubt those who supplied themselves with this valuable root last season, are duly thankful for the advice given them to do so, thereby enabling them to keep their cattle in good order, after the exhaustion, by a long winter, of their other feed. A correspondent in the Philadelphia "Cabinet," asks why no premium is offered for the sugar beet this year by the Philadelphia A. Society—to which the Committee on Premiums replies, that they consider "the cultivation of the beet established, and no longer requiring their aid—it being, in fact, a premium in itself."

THE SUGAR BEET.

Messrs Gaylord and Tucker—I have noticed in the late numbers of the Cultivator, Dr. Guthrie's and Mr. Bement's attacks on the sugar beet, insinuating that it is an almost worthless root for the feeding of stock; and as the opinions of these gentlemen, with partial experiments, are directly at variance to those of the most eminent agriculturists of France and Germany, after an experience of more than thirty years, and to those also of many of our countrymen, after trying it with satisfactory effect about five years; and as I had the honor of appearing in the last May number of the Cultivator, strongly recommending its production and feeding, I feel bound to make some comments on these communications, and reiterate my own experience in the feeding qualities, of what I consider one of the most valuable of roots.

I am perfectly satisfied by Dr. G.'s statement of the analysis that he made of the beet, vol. viii. page 40, that he was either grossly imposed upon in the purchase of seed, and had grown the mangel wurtzel instead of the white Silesian, or that he had planted it in so rich a vegetable soil, as to produce so rank a growth as to almost totally destroy the saccharine matter that is usually found in it, especially when he adds, that "the beets brought upon our table are totally destitute of sweetness." Now I have not only my own taste for three years in succession to prove that the sugar beets raised in and about Buffalo, are exceedingly sweet and nutritious, but can also bring a hundred witnesses any time to corroborate the assertion, from their own daily eating. The famous blood beet cannot compare with the sweet, tender Silesian, and as for mangel wurtzel and other beets, they are almost tasteless after them; and they are never boiled in a pot by themselves, that there is not a sweet syrup left at the bottom, almost of thickness and agreeable taste of sugar-molasses, which, in my opinion, only wants to be clarified and graduated, to make good sugar. So much for personal taste and experience; now for that of stock. I know that fed raw to cows, they considerably added to the quantity and especially the quality of the milk, making the butter as sweet, and almost as yellow as is produced on fresh summer's grass: they also kept them, with the addition of hay alone, in the best possible order; and the young stock fed on them, together with hay, were as fat and almost as fine and glossy in their coats, as when on the best of summer pasture. I never tried them with horses, but should hardly think them hearty food enough for those at work. Not keeping sheep, of course I could not experiment with them; but others speak very flattering on this point, as may be seen from some communications that went the round the year past in most of the agricultural papers, copied, I think, from the Philadelphia Cabinet. Beets there were said to produce the best of mutton and the finest of wool.

The most important use, however, that I have made of them, is with hogs. But as my breeds embrace only the China and Berkshire, it is in reference to these superior animals alone that I can speak; and here it seems that Dr. Guthrie's Berkshires did tolerably well, while his others almost starved. The first winter I kept my grown swine partly on beets and partly on potatoes, raw: the second winter almost exclusively on raw beets, thrown to them on the ground. I did not notice any difference whatever in their appearance during these two seasons, but each time they were kept in as good flesh as I ever wish to have breeders, and they were by no means allowed to eat their fill of them either. The third winter, (the last) having erected a steaming apparatus, with a new piggery, I commenced cooking the food for my hogs, and have frequently steamed beets alone and fed them to all ages, from the pig two months old, up to the grown animal of four years. To the last, I had to stint them to a com-

mon water pail half full twice a day, or say from eight to ten quarts, or they would get too fat for breeding; and as to the former, with the addition of a trifling quantity of corn, I never saw animals thrive better, or more contented in my life. They would fill their bellies and lie down in their straw, and dose away for hours together, as contented as puppies and as whist as mice; and this stock thus treated, I am not afraid to show, either for general size or fineness of point, against any thing in the United States, saving my late importation, and that only for great weight, these last being somewhat of a larger class than is usual among Berkshires. During this same winter I steamed a mixture of carrots and potatoes with the beets occasionally, but in feeding I found that as a general rule, the pigs would pick out the beets first, the potatoes second, and only eat the carrots when hungry at last; but if any one were to ask which I thought the most nutritious, I should say the potato without doubt. My accommodations are too limited, however, to make the careful experiment as to the relative value of roots, bushel for bushel, and again in comparison with grain, as requested by Mr. Caton, of Illinois, but I trust that the above will be satisfactory to him and to others, so far as it goes, for it is experience and not theory. I must say that I do not like this jumping at conclusions from partial experiments. I recollect reading an address, some two years ago, by some one in Pennsylvania, before an agricultural society, in which the writer maintained—and he seemed to be an intelligent, scientific man—that ruta buga, by analysis, was but little else than wood, and therefore, as a food for man and beast, it was almost totally worthless. Indeed! And yet this same despised root, together with a little straw, makes most of the English beef and mutton, and in some instances at times one-fourth supports its laboring population. Appropos to this, I recollect once telling an intelligent neighbor that I cultivated pumpkins a good deal, and liked them much as food for swine. "Well," he replied, "they never did anything for my hogs but scour them." The fact was he had an inferior breed of animals. Again, I shut up some Berkshire sows that were quite poor, about three weeks, to put them in condition; they were allowed nothing but pumpkins during this time, and were then turned out, having got really, in that short time, almost too fat for good breeding. An intelligent gentleman who had seen them previous to their being shut up, and then again when they were let out, acknowledged that nothing but seeing the thing with his own eyes would have convinced him of the truth of it, and wound up by adding, (I do not give the words exactly, but the ideas,) "why instead of fattening them, the urine that would have come from common hogs, thus fed, would have made them skeleton poor by this time."—I am no chemist, and therefore humbly ask, what would be the analysis of clover? Not much, I fancy, but water. And yet Berkshires, and in fact, all good crosses of the China hog, will keep fat upon it in summer and grow well; and I will conclude this long letter on sugar beets by saying, that if their stock does not thrive upon them, why then gentlemen have been deceived in their seed, or they have not got the right sort of animals to consume the roots.

Like Judge Garnett, of Virginia, I have occasionally eat Rohan potatoes; whether I was in my "right senses" or not, at the time, I can't say, but this is the conclusion that I came to at the different times I partook of them, that they were only about a third-rate table quality.

Yours,

A. B. ALLEN.

LUCERNE.

Sir:—As this is an unfavorable day for attending to out door business, I will make a few remarks on the cultivation of Lucerne, a notice of which I saw in a recent number of your paper.

I agree with you fully in the opinion that we can cultivate it with profit. I purchased last winter in Columbia a small parcel of seed to make an experiment. I sowed them about the first of this month in drills twenty inches apart, which Arthur Young thinks is more than double the width necessary—he says nine inches is the proper space between the rows. His reasons appear plausible, and I will give them. He says if kept clean (in wide rows) the plant licks up the dirt which makes them unwholesome for stock, and they fall down and cannot be so well mown.

But with nine inch spaces, one row becomes a prop for the other, and they do not get dirty and are easily cut with a cradle. Young prefers the nine inch drills to broadcast, as being more productive, and more easily and ef-

fectually cultivated. Previously to sowing I pulverized and manured the ground thoroughly, though not sufficiently decomposed for the particular purpose. About the 1st of May is the time for planting Lucerne at the North; whether the fall is a better season for us (as you suggested) remains to be tested. I cannot but disagree with you though; I must believe that the latter part of February or 1st of March is the proper time. A cold wet winter might be more injurious than a hot dry summer.

Lucerne is indigenous to southern latitudes and grows there to the greatest perfection. It has been found in Italy and the south of France for many centuries, and in Persia and the vicinity of Lima. In Peru it grows with great luxuriance, and is mown all the year round. South Carolina lies within the parallels of latitude that comprehend Persia, which are 26 to 39 degrees and a much more arid country.

The city of Lima is still more so, being 12 degrees south of the Equator, I should think this ought to establish the fact that our climate at least is not too hot for the successful cultivation of Lucerne, and, too, our pine lands have just the kind of soil it delights in—dry, friable and sandy—all that is necessary is to make them rich enough. Arthur Young in his *Annals of Agriculture* recommends trenching as best, and I am inclined to the same opinion, as the Lucerne strikes a very deep root, and besides, it would be a much more durable way of manuring.

In conclusion, I have no doubt but we can successfully cultivate it, and make it highly profitable as feed for either horses or cattle, to be fed in the manner that is usually termed *soiling*.

Milk cows are said to be peculiarly fond of it, more so than clover, and that it imparts a higher flavor to milk and butter. Upon an acre four cows might be kept in good condition, as it would afford in a favorable season six mowings.

I trust you will persevere in your experiments, as I shall do, and let your agricultural readers in due time know the result. Sincerely, A. PLANTER.

Marlborough, April 20, 1841.

[Our little patch of Lucerne is now beginning to blossom. No one, after seeing it, can doubt that the grass is adapted to this climate, and very highly productive. An inspection of it is enough to satisfy any person that twenty inches is too great a space between the rows—nine to twelve is space enough. The spears stand erect where the bunches are close, but lie nearly flat where they have room.]—ED.—*Cheraw S. C. Gazette*.

PELLOWS, OR SKINLESS OATS.—Through the attention of Col. Joseph Cowdin, a most attentive and useful member of the American Institute in this city, there has been forwarded to the Society, by the Great Western, a species of grain, called Pellows, or Skinless Oats. The description accompanying it, says that it grows on the thinnest soil, and is very hardy. It will stand for a week or more without injury, after it is ripe, before cutting. It produces more meal than other grain, and better bran; and the straw is tougher than oats. The meal goes much farther in thickening water and milk, and is more nourishing. It was presented with the description, by Mr. John Harris, whom Col. Cowdin states is a practical English farmer. It should be remembered that the valuable papers from Mr. Hume, member of Parliament, came through the same thoughtful and valuable member of this same Institute, which elicited the remarks we made a few weeks since, on the expediency of protecting American labor against those countries which refuse a just reciprocal trade with us. Every American when abroad should devote some time to help on his native country in her proud career of improvement, and it should be the delight of those who remain at home to honor them.—General Tallmadge has set a noble example, and we are pleased to see other members of the Institute following on. The seeds may be seen at the Repository by farmers, horticulturists, &c. who call, from whence small quantities will be distributed.

It will be tested the coming season by some of the best farmers belonging to the Institute.—N. Y. Farmer.

THE PEACH TREE WORM.—The Western Farmer and Gardener gives the result of some experiments made to protect peach trees from the moth-like worm which destroys them. Tansy and wormwood were planted nearly in contact with the body of the tree, and kept off the worm as effectually as tobacco, camphor, &c., protects clothes from the moth.

ON GATHERING ASPARAGUS.—In all the books of gardening which I have seen, the direction for gathering asparagus has always been to cut it several inches below the surface of the ground, as soon as the stalk has advanced a few inches above it. The asparagus generally brought to market is cut in this way, the upper half being green and tender when cooked, the lower half white, tough, and uneatable. The experience of many years has taught me that it is far better to let the asparagus grow to the height of ten inches, or a foot, and then to gather it by breaking with the fingers, as low down as it is tender and breaks easily, which, when the weather has been warm, is generally from six to ten inches. Asparagus, thus gathered, will be found to be much finer, the whole being tender and eatable, the produce much greater, and the process attended with no disadvantage whatever. Asparagus even two feet high, will be found fit to gather in this manner, if at any time it has outgrown the consumption, or escaped attention, which indeed was the occasion on which this new method of gathering occurred to me. I have since always practised it. Let those who are fond of asparagus give it but one trial, and they will never again resort to the old system. O.

Magazine of Horticulture.

HORTICULTURAL DISCOVERY.—The American *aphis* or bug, of late years has proved very destructive to wall fruit, and particularly to our finest winter apple, the Ribston pippin. Mr. M'Hardy, gardener of Jno. Grant, Esq., of Kilgraston, having observed during the progress of this insect over the garden under his charge, the jargonelle pear uniformly escaped the infection, it occurred to him that by engrafting the Ribston upon the jargonelle stock, the influence by which the latter seemed to resist the attack of the *aphis* might be imparted to the apple. This he accordingly tried three or four years ago, and the result has not only answered Mr. M'Hardy's expectations in regard to the health of the wood, but in the improvement of the fruit, both as to the size and flavor. Specimens of the wood and fruit from the infected tree, and from the engrafted one, are at present to be seen at Messrs. Dickson and Turnbull's here, and the remarkable contrast which they present affords the most convincing evidence of the beneficial effect of the system, which the experience of three successive seasons has confirmed.—*Perth Courier.*

POTATOES.—Potatoes may be planted from the time the ground becomes dry until June; but the late crops will not ripen as well as the earlier ones, or produce as good table potatoes. A moist soil, with abundance of vegetable mold, is the best for potatoes. If the ground is inclining to be wet, they may be planted on ridges; if to be dry, this root will do the best in furrows. For the table, the Pink Eye, Mercer and Foxite are highly esteemed; for field culture, or for animals, the Sardinia, Long Red, Merino and the Rohan, are most valued. The Rohan requires the whole season to mature, but is very productive and easily gathered.

CATERPILLARS.—Examine your fruit trees and orchards carefully this month, as you will be able to detect the appearance of worms, or webs, more readily now than at a later time, and when attacked early, an orchard may be soon cleared of the caterpillar. A long slender rod with a swab of tow or cloth around the end, will at this time wind up both web and worms, if applied in the morning when the insects are in their nests, and no injurious applications to the trees, such as are sometimes recommended, will be necessary.

PRUNING.—It is the custom among farmers to do the pruning of their orchards at such times as is most convenient, or as they have been taught to do, without reference to vegetable physiology, or the best methods pointed out by nature. Some prune in the winter, many in this month, and perhaps May is as good a time as any, the summer months excepted. We think that July, or rather the interval that takes place between the formation of the flower and fruit shoots or buds, and that of the terminal shoots or buds, a period that lasts some three weeks, is the best time for pruning, and we advise those of our friends who have this work to do, to ascertain by experiment, what time gives the most healthy and vigorous wood for covering the wounds necessarily made in pruning.

FRUIT TREES.—May is the time to examine your fruit trees particularly. Look at your plums and cherries, and if you can detect the black excrescence upon them which

are so common, and which threaten to destroy these delicious fruits, see that every infected branch is eradicated without ceremony. This course has been successful in some nurseries and orchards, and will doubtless be in others, if thoroughly adopted. There are some apple trees in almost every orchard that are shy bearers, and while thrifty and vigorous, will not produce a bushel of fruit in a dozen years. Let such trees be marked for grafting. Trees may be transplanted this month, if proper care is used to remove a sufficient quantity of earth with their roots. Do not put your trees into narrow deep holes, dug in a hard soil, but let the holes be large and shallow rather than otherwise, and be careful that the tree in setting out is not covered but a very little higher with earth than as it naturally stood. Neglect of this point, not unfrequently inflicts serious injuries on trees, and prevents their thrift or productiveness.

THE TEAM.—It is enough to sicken the heart of a man of ordinary feeling, to witness the wretched skeleton animals that are compelled, by dint of flagellation, to perform the labor of the farm, in so many instances. Such treatment of animals is not only cruel but unprofitable. It is certain that one team well kept, will do more work than two half-starved ones; and do it at the time and in the manner it should be done. It is a most injudicious practice to allow working cattle or horses to leave their stalls for the pasture, until the spring work is mainly over. They cannot derive sufficient nutriment from the young grasses, and a taste of the new, makes them eat sparingly of the old, and the result is, they will fall away rapidly.

MANURES.—The cardinal point to be observed in the management of manures, is to apply them in that state, and to those crops which are the most benefited by their application. When manures are left in the yards over the summer, and exposed to the action of sun and rain, they are deprived of much of their value. The most efficient parts pass away and are lost to the farm. If manures are not applied to the spring crops of corn and roots, they should be heaped with layers of earth, vegetable mold, marsh mud, wash of roads and with some lime, that the salts and gases produced, may be absorbed and retained. In this way, the value of yard manures is much increased, and the quantity augmented. The experiments of Chaptal and Liebig, prove that the mere vegetable mold left by the decomposition of plants or manure in the open air, possesses little value compared with that in which all the salts and fertilizing ingredients are retained.

A short time since, a committee of the French Institute was appointed to examine the nature and effects of a new manure, represented as of extraordinary power. It was found to be composed of gypsum, saturated with urine, the mass then dried and pulverized, and applied to plants in the form of a powder. It was pronounced the most effective of a large variety of the animalized manures, so much so indeed that the committee recommended great caution in its use. A small quantity applied to corn, garden plants, &c. gave a most rapid and vigorous growth. Would it not be well for our farmers to make some experiments with this material? It is certainly within the power of all. We hope that poudrette and bone manure will also be fairly tried; on these points we should be negligent no longer.

HARROWING MEADOWS.—Meadows, where they have not been subjected to an occasional plowing and cropping, are apt to become exhausted of good grasses, the ground close and hard, and the roots mossy. A dressing of ashes or plaster will do much good, but a thorough harrowing with a fine toothed harrow, will materially aid such dressing and give a sweeter, better herbage. Previous to the harrowing, grass seeds of the best kind should be sown, which will be covered by the process, and a new healthy crop will be the result. The experiments of Liebig, in ascertaining the effects or necessity of alkalies in the formation of grasses are interesting, and show conclusively the loss those sustain who sell their ashes, or allow their leached ones to remain without use, when their fields would by them be so much benefited.

PLASTER ON WHEAT.—A "Subscriber" in Gorham, Ontario Co. asks the following questions:—"Does or does not plaster when sowed with clover seed upon wheat in the spring, have a tendency to make the crop (wheat) rust, thereby causing the destruction of the grain, according to the severity of the rust? If so, what plan is best to adopt, instead of plaster so as to give as rapid a growth to the clover ley, to render it fit for plastering after harvest?"

We very much question whether plaster ever produces on wheat the effect supposed by our correspondent. In an experience of 20 years, we have never known an instance unquestionably traceable to this cause, of rust in wheat. Rust will sometimes attack plastered wheat, and so it will in such seasons that which has not been plastered. A neighbor of ours whose crop annually is from 8 to 12 hundred bushels of wheat, has always plastered his wheat, and has never perceived any such injurious results. For keeping up the fertility of his wheat lands, he relies on plaster and clover altogether, and an increasing productiveness after a trial of 35 years, shows he has not miscalculated the efficiency of this mode.

If plaster operates in producing rust at all, it must be by giving too rapid a growth; and there is reason to believe, that any fertilizing substance which would give the growth of clover that plaster does, would also still more injuriously affect the wheat crop. The concentrated animal manures, such as Poudrette, or Urate, if applied in large quantities directly to the wheat crops, is found to give too much straw, and an inferior grain; of course we know of no manure that would give the same growth to the clover, that would not be far more likely to injure the wheat than plaster. The subject mentioned by "Subscriber," is, however, a very important one, and we should be pleased to hear the opinions of some of our experienced correspondents, who have so extensively practiced sowing plaster and clover with their wheat.

PLASTER.—May, in our latitudes, is the best month for sowing gypsum, and it should be improved fully. The use of it on corn, peas, potatoes, and particularly on clover, will amply repay the expense of procuring and sowing. The quantity per acre should be from one to two bushels; although a greater quantity can do no injury. Do not fear reducing your lands by the use of plaster; that was one of the errors of ignorance, and ought not to find any countenance among well informed men. It cannot be too often repeated, that plaster and clover are the grand means of enriching and fertilizing land.

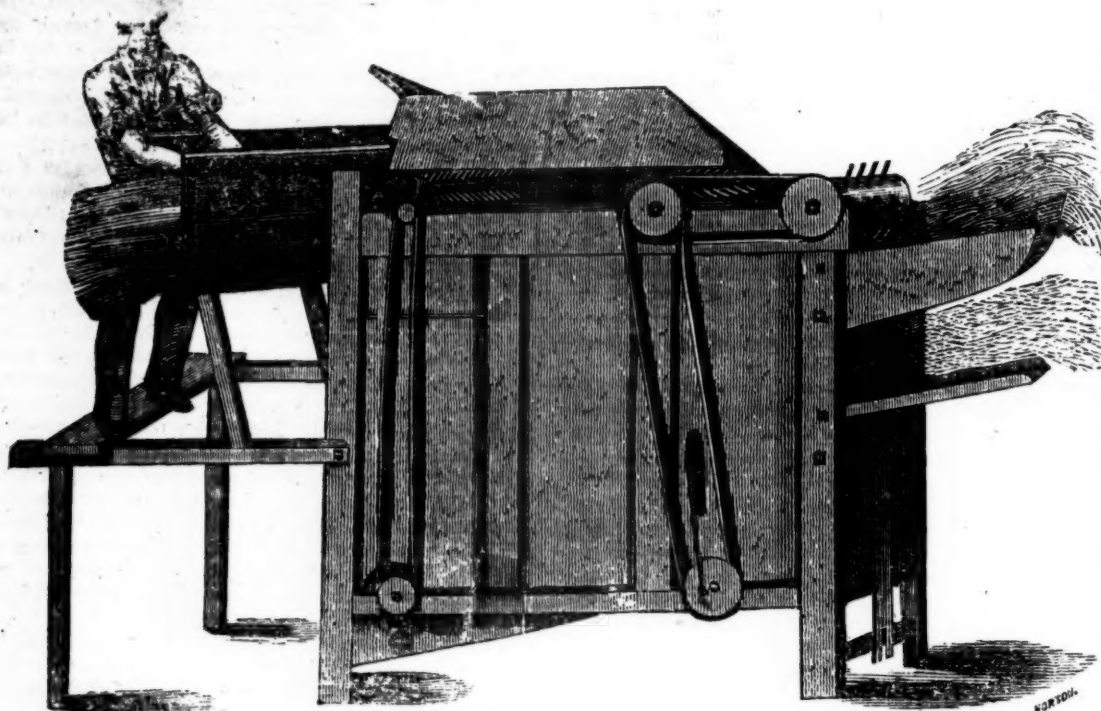
CORN CULTURE.—Our correspondent "L." of Maryland, in controverting the opinion of Judge Buel, that deep plowing corn in the after culture of the plant was injurious, transmits the following quotations from Cobbett. "But why need this be said in an Indian corn country, when it is well known, that without being plowed between the rows, the corn will produce next to nothing. It may appear, that, to dig thus among growing plants, is to cut or tear off their roots, of which the ground is full. This is really the case, and this does great good, for the roots thus cut asunder, shoot again from the plant side, find new food, and send instantly fresh vigor to the plant. The effect of this tillage is surprising. We are hardly aware of its power in producing vegetation; and we are still less aware of the distance to which the roots of plants extend in every direction."

We were aware of this opinion of Cobbett's, but have been inclined to attribute the good effect of tillage on corn, not to the tearing of the roots, or mutilation of the plant, but to the aeration or exposure to the atmosphere, which frequent stirring of the soil produces, and which has the best effect on plants. One of the largest crops of corn ever raised in the United States, was grown last year by Mr. Williams of Bourbon Co. Ky. and the culture was from the beginning intended to bear on this question, the surface only being moved in the shallowest manner, and no plow used to disturb the roots. The crop was 155 bushels to the acre. Let the ground on which corn is planted be light and friable, rich, and plowed in the first place so that the roots can penetrate without difficulty, and we think there is no benefit in tearing the roots by deep plowing. The cultivator will loosen the earth, and pulverize it better than the plow, and does not touch the roots.

The error of not working corn in a drouth for fear of "firing" it, is not as common at the north now as it formerly was. The man who let his weeds stand, to shade his crops and save them from drouth, and he who refuses to stir the surface at such time for the same reason, acts on principles equally and alike unsound and unphilosophical.—*Albany Cultivator.*

KIDNEY WORM IN HOGS.—J. P. Rutland in the Western Farmer, asserts that an infallible remedy for this disease may be found in the use of corn soaked in lime.

LICE ON CATTLE.—The Boston Cultivator says, to rid cattle of lice, sift wood ashes on their heads and backs, when the weather is dry.



PAGE'S PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINE.

This Threshing Machine is for two or four horses; has a solid cast iron cylinder and boxes with chambers to supply the shaft or journal with oil to feed itself; a new mode of oiling which makes it unnecessary to oil more than once a day; with shifting pulleys so as to be worked on either end of the shaft, or different sizes, to give different speeds if required, which is important, as sometimes grain threshes easier than at others, and requires less or more

speed, according to the judgment of the operator, without pushing the horses out of their natural gait or walk.

The price of this machine is \$75—for a Threshing Machine which separates the straw and chaff from the wheat, \$150—for an extra Cylinder to husk, shell and clean corn, \$25. It will clean 200 bushels of corn with the husks on, or 2000 after the husks are taken off—warranted by the proprietor to be the best machine for the purpose in use.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE—We have on former occasions called the attention of extensive wheat growers to the valuable machine, invented by our fellow-citizen, Mr. O. Hussey, for harvesting their grain. Each returning season brings with it testimonials from gentlemen of the highest standing of its admirable adaptation to the object for which the ingenious and worthy inventor intended it—Farmers who have experienced the inconvenience and loss which so frequently occurs in the busy season of harvest from want of timely assistance in securing their crops, can readily appreciate the value of a machine which is warranted to cut 15 acres per day. We publish below several testimonials from gentlemen of this state, who have purchased and used the machine, the first of whom in a note containing his certificate, adds: "too much cannot be said in its favor." Those who intend ordering, had better do so speedily, to prevent disappointment for the ensuing harvest.

I hereby certify, I have used Mr. Hussey's Wheat Cutter for the last two years; and have cut more than 200 acres wheat and oats each year—its operation has perfectly satisfied me—I believe I have saved more than the cost of the machine each year. With proper attention I do not believe a bushel of wheat would be lost in cutting over a thousand acres. W. H. DE COURSEY.

Talbot Co. Md. May 7th, 1841.

Last year I purchased a Reaping Machine of Mr. O. Hussey, and it answered my expectation fully; it is very expeditious and saves the grain better than in any other way with which I am acquainted. H. SCHWARTZ.

Baltimore, April 9, 1841.

This may certify, that I have used a Reaping Machine which I purchased of Mr. Hussey, in Baltimore. I cut my crop last harvest, to my entire satisfaction and without the slightest accident or interruption. It cuts clean and rapidly, and leaves the grain in perfect order for binding, and is in every respect equal to the recommendation given it by Mr. Hussey, in the American Farmer and other papers. As I found a decided advantage in the use of it myself, I can with confidence recommend it to others; I

have not the least doubt that before many years the cultivators of wheat will find they cannot well do without it.

Easton, Talbot Co. Md. April 6, 1841. WM. TRIPP.

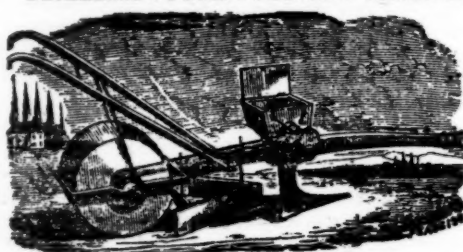
Having been applied to by Mr. Hussey for my opinion of his Reaping Machine, I can freely say that it is impossible for me to entertain a higher opinion of any machine than I do of the one which I purchased of him last year. It greatly exceeded my expectations in every respect—Such was the condition of my crop, that I should have sustained material loss without the machine. I cut my heavy lodged wheat with it entirely clean; I could at any time cut as fast as seven men could bind while doing their best. I feel no hesitation in recommending it to every cultivator of wheat, as a great grain saving, as well as labor-saving machine. WM. JESSOP.

Cockeysville, Baltimore Co. Md. April 7, 1841.

Price of this machine \$150. For a description and plate reference is made to former numbers of the American Farmer, the publisher of which receives orders therefor.

Numerous as have been the inventions for saving labor in the operation of planting corn, and promising and effectual as some of them appear to be, here is another to shew at least that Yankee invention is inexhaustible. As the inventor sends a cut to illustrate his contrivance, we give it place, and invite attention to the description.

BACHELDER'S PATENT PLANTING MACHINE.



This machine, recently invented by L. & S. H. Bachelder, of Hampstead, N. H. is one of the most convenient and labor saving improvements ever introduced to the notice of the farmer. It is very simple in its construction,

certain and regular in its operation. It is calculated to plant all kinds of seed usually planted in hills or drills—This machine is constructed on principles altogether different from all others for similar purposes. It performs the operation of planting without opening a furrow, thereby dispensing with coverers, that are continually liable to clog and get out of order. It simply raises the soil a little, at the same time drops the seed at any distance desired, when the soil falls back to its original place, and is immediately followed by a moveable gauge, that leaves the soil over the seed any depth the operator chooses—It also removes all small stones and sods from the place where the seed is deposited. It operates equally well on wet or dry ground, and is warranted to work well on any ground that can be furrowed with a common plough. This machine has been put in operation, and its merits thoroughly tested by many of the most scientific and practical farmers in the several States of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky and Ohio, to their entire satisfaction, as a machine calculated not only to save a great amount of labor, but to facilitate and perform that labor in a far better manner than can be done by the plough. Any one wishing to purchase the privilege to manufacture or use the machine in either of the states of Virginia, Maryland, or Delaware, or counties in either of the above States, can do so by applying to H. Plummer, Haverhill, Mass. The machine can also be seen and obtained of Jona. S. Eastman, Pratt st. Baltimore, and of J. F. Callan, Washington, D.C.

THE CORN CROP—The Centreville (Md.) Times, says: "Here's the 15th of May, and our farmers are not yet done planting corn! More than one month behind the usual time! and what corn has been planted has not yet come up, if it ever will. 'The greatest anxiety prevails amongst the farmers, some of whom have sowed their corn fields down in oats. It will be utterly impossible to make fair crops of corn the present year.'"

RATES OF INTEREST—The following are the rates of interest in the States and territories of the Union, together with the punishment of usury.

Maine, 6 per cent. forfeit of the debt or claim.

N. Hampshire, 6 per cent. forfeit of three times the amount unlawfully taken.

Vermont, 6 per cent.—recovery in action with costs.

Massachusetts, 6 per cent.—forfeit of three fold of the usury.

R. Island, 6 per cent.—forfeit of the money and interest of the debt.

Connecticut, 6 per cent.—forfeit of the whole debt.

New York, 7 per cent.—forfeit of the whole debt.

New Jersey, 6 per cent.—forfeit of the whole debt.

Pennsylvania, 6 per cent.—forfeit of the whole debt.

Delaware, 6 per cent.—and forfeit of the whole debt.

Maryland, 6 per cent.—on tobacco contract 8 per cent. Usurious contracts void.

Virginia, 6 per cent.—forfeit double the usury taken.

N. Carolina, 6 per cent.—Contracts for usury void—forfeit double the usury.

S. Carolina, 7 per cent.—forfeit of interest and premium taken, with costs to debtor.

Georgia, 8 per cent.—forfeit of three times the usury and contract void.

Alabama, 8 per cent.—forfeit of interest and usury.

Mississippi, 8 per cent.—by contract as high as ten—usury recoverable in action or debt.

Louisiana, 5 per cent.—bank interest six—conventional as high as ten—beyond contract void.

Tennessee, 6 per cent.—usurious contracts void.

Kentucky, 6 per cent.—usury may be recovered with cost.

Ohio, 6 per cent.—usurious contracts void.

Indiana, 6 per cent.—on written agreement may go as high as 10—penalty of usury, fine of double the excess. Illinois, 6 per cent.—three fold amount of the whole interest.

Missouri, 6 per cent.—by agreement as high as 10—if beyond, forfeit of the whole interest due, and of the usury taken.

Michigan, 7 per cent.—forfeit of the usury taken, and one-fourth of the debt.

Arkansas, 6 per cent.—by agreement, and rate not higher than 10. Amount of usury recoverable, but contracts void.

Florida, 8 per cent.—forfeit of interest and excess in lease of usury.

Wisconsin, 7 per cent.—by agreement not over 12—
forfeit treble the excess.
On the debts and judgments in favour of the United
States, interest is computed at 6 per cent. a year.
Thus there is not a single state or territory where an
enlightened system prevails upon the subject of interest,
for all laws limiting the price of money ought to be re-
pealed.

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA.—May.

Flower Department.—*Dahlias* will now be objects of
more interest, as the season for planting out arrives. If
the roots have been started in the house, they should now
be allowed plenty of air, to prevent their being drawn up
weekly. Plant out about the 20th of the month for early
flowering, and later for a succession.

Tulips will now be advancing rapidly. They should
be sheltered from heavy rains; but it is unnecessary for
us to say more here, as a reference to Mr. Walker's ex-
cellent article in the present number, will give all the in-
formation that can be wanted.

Camellias will now have nearly completed their growth.
Syringe often, and keep them watered at the roots, and
they will make fine buds.

Cactuses will now be flowering, and should be watered
freely.

Amaryllises, tiger flowers, tuberose, gladioluses, &c.
may be planted in the open border the latter part of the
month.

Annuals should be sown about the 20th, excepting the
hardy kinds, which may be planted immediately. Bal-
sams, China asters, globes, stocks, and other tender sorts,
may be brought forward in pots, in a frame or hot-bed,
as it would not do to plant in the open air till June.

Verbenas may be turned out into the open ground the
latter part of the month.

Herbaceous plants, peonies, &c. may yet be removed
with perfect safety.

Ericas should be shaded from the hot sun, if standing
in the green-house: it will be best to remove them to a
frame facing the north, particularly the young plants.
Cuttings put in in March will be rooted now sufficiently
to put off.

Oxalises, of all the winter flowering kinds, will be done
blooming, and should not be watered.

Erythrina crista galli roots may be planted out in the
border the latter part of the month.

Pansies raised in pots, in the frame or green-house,
should be transplanted into beds in the open air.

Roses, of all the tender kinds, may be removed to the
border, where they will flower abundantly all summer,
and make large plants for another year.—*Magazine of
Horticulture.*

EARLY MARRIAGE.—The following is the opinion of
Dr. Franklin, on this subject, as expressed in a letter to
his friend, John Alleyne:

Dear Jack—You desire, you say, my impartial thoughts
on the subject of an early marriage, by way of an answer
to the numberless objections which have been made by
numerous persons to your own. You may remember
when you consulted me on the occasion, that I thought
youth on both sides to be no objection. Indeed, from
the marriages which have fallen under my observation, I
am rather inclined to think that early ones stand the best
chance for happiness. The tempers and habits of the
young are not yet become so stiff and uncomplying as
when more advanced in life; they form more easily to
each other, and hence many occasions of disgust are re-
moved. And if youth has less of that prudence which is
necessary to manage a family, yet the parents and elder
friends of young married persons are generally at hand,
to afford their advice, which amply supplies that defect;
and by early marriage youth is sooner formed to regular
useful life; and possibly some of those accidents or con-
nections that might have injured the constitution or repu-
tation, or both, are thereby happily prevented.

Particular circumstances of particular persons may
possibly sometimes make it prudent to delay entering into
that state; but in general, when nature has rendered our
bodies fit for it, the presumption is in nature's favor, that
she has not judged amiss in making us desire it. Late
marriages are often attended, too, with this further incon-
venience, that there is not the same chance that the pa-
rents shall live to see their offspring educated. Late

children, says the Spanish proverb, are early orphans; a
melancholy reflection to those whose case it may be!—
With us in America, marriages are generally in the morn-
ing of life; our children are therefore educated and settled
in the world by noon; and thus our business being done,
we have an afternoon and evening of cheerful leisure to
ourselves, such as our friend at present enjoys.

In fine, I am glad you are married, and congratulate
you most cordially upon it. You are now in the way of
becoming a useful citizen, and you have escaped the un-
natural state of celibacy for life, the fate of many who
never intended it, but who having too long postponed the
change of their condition, find at length that it is too
late to think of it; and so live all their lives in a situation
that greatly lessens a man's value. An odd volume of a
set of books, bears not the value of its proportion to the
set. What think you of the odd half of a pair of scis-
sors? it can't well cut any—it may possibly serve to
scrape a trencher.

Pray make my compliments and best wishes acceptable
to your bride. I am old and heavy, or I should ere this
have presented them in person. I shall make but small use
of the old man's privilege, that of giving advice to younger
friends. Treat your wife always with respect; it will
procure respect to you, not from her only, but from all
that observe it. Never use a slighting expression to her,
even in jest; for slights in jest, after frequent bandyings,
are apt to end in angry earnest. Be studious in your pro-
fession, and you will be learned. Be industrious and
frugal, and you will be rich. Be sober and temperate,
and you will be healthy. Be in general virtuous, and you
will be happy. At least you will by such conduct, stand
the best chance for such consequences. I pray God to
bless you both! being ever your affectionate friend

B. F.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Cattle.—There have been no arrivals of Beef Cattle during
the week, and the market having been previously cleared, no
sales have been made. The supplies of Live Hogs continue
fully equal to the demand and prices are without change.
We quote at \$5 to \$5.25 per 100 lbs. and dull.

Cotton.—We note sales this week as follows:—60 bales
Florida at 11a11c; 60 bales Tennessee at 11c, and a small
parcel of inferior at 10c; 250 bales Louisiana at 11a12c;
and 50 bales Mobile at 12c.

Lead.—We note a sale of Virginia Pig, to some extent
during the week at 5 cents, on 6 months.

Molasses.—The cargo of the brig Virginia, from Cuba, con-
sisting of 180 hds. was offered at auction on Tuesday, and
only 12 hds sold at 24 cts. and 18 tierces at 24 cts. New
Orleans in bbls. is plenty and dull, at 25 a 27 cents. There
are no hdds. in market—wanted.

Plaster.—We note a sale at \$2.62a per ton.

Rice.—We note sales at \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

Sugar.—At auction on Tuesday the cargo of the brig El
fort, from Porto Rico, consisting of 309 hdds. was sold at \$5.
90a\$6.80; at the same time 15 hds. ditto were sold at \$7.05.
On Thursday 155 hds. Porto Rico, received per brig. Dem-
ocrat, were sold at \$6.35a\$7.30; and a lot of New Orleans at
\$5.90a\$6.20. At private sale, 80 hds. Porto Rico were dis-
posed of at \$7a\$8.

Tobacco.—The receipts since our last have been quite
large, and the business of the week to a fair extent. Within
a day or two, however, shippers show less disposition to buy
except at a decline on previous rates, to which holders will
not submit. The sales which have been made fully support
our quotations, viz. inferior and common \$4a\$4.50; middling
to good \$5a\$7.50; good \$8a\$8.50, and fine \$9a\$13. We hear
of very little doing in Ohio Tobacco, and quote as before,
viz. common to middling \$5; good 5.50a\$6.50, fine red and
wrappery \$8a\$12; prime yellow at \$7.50a\$10, and extra
wrappery \$15a\$17. The inspections of the week comprise
1123 hdds. Maryland; 142 hdds. Ohio; and 32 hds. Ken-
tucky—total 1298 hds.

Flour.—Sales of Howard street Flour of good standard
brands were made from stores in the early part of the week
at 4.37a. The article has improved in price since, and up to
this morning the sales have been uniform at \$4.50. We are
advised of a sale of 300 to 400 barrels to-day at \$4.62a. The
receipts continue extremely light, with very little flour of
this description in market for sale. The receipt price con-
tinues at \$4.27a.

City Mills Flour.—Last sales were at \$4.62a.

Susquehanna Flour.—On Thursday 800 hds. were taken at
\$4.50 cash; this morning, sales have been made at \$4.50,
and in smaller lots at \$4.62a. Market firm, and no stock on
hand.

Rye Flour.—Sales of 1st Pennsylvania at \$3.25—some
held at \$3.50.

Wheat.—Prices have improved since our last weekly Re-
port. Some parcels of Pennsylvania reds, having smut in
them, were sold on Tuesday at 96 and 97 cents; and on

Wednesday and Thursday some thousand bushels of prime
Pennsylvania red were sold at 100 cents. To day there is no
wheat in market—it is wanted, both for grinding and export.

Rye.—Sales of Pennsylvania have been made at 55a60
cents, as in quality. Last sales of good Md. were at 55
cents.

Corn.—On Wednesday, sales of Md. white, were made at
50 a 52 cents, and one or two parcels at 53 cents. To-day
we note sales of Md. white at 53 a 54 cents, and of yellow at
54 cents.

Oats.—Are scarce. Sales of Md. to-day at 37a38 cents.

CENTRE MARKET.—There was a tolerably good attendance
on Saturday morning of country people, and prices for the
annexed articles were as follow—Butter, print, 25a37a cents;
do, roll, 18a25 cents; Eggs, per dozen, 12a cents; Chickens,
pair, 62a75 cents; Potatoes, per peck, 25a31a cents; Beets,
do, 25; Apples, do, 37a; do, dried, do, 31a37a; Peaches,
dried, do, 50 cts; Asparagus, bunch, 18a25; Lettuce, do,
3a6a; Radishes, do, 3; Onions, do, 3, Sprouts, peck, 18a25.
Butchers' Meats—Beef, choice pieces, lb, 10a12a cents; do,
course, 6a; do, corned, 8; do, dried, 12a, tongues, smoked
50a56a; Mutton, round, 6a8; Veal, 10a12a; Pork, fresh, 7a8;
do, corned, 7a8; Hams, 11a12a; do, cut, 14; Joles, 4a6;
Lard, 10; Sausages, 9a10. Wheat Flour, per 100 lbs. \$2.75
Corn Meal, \$1.25. Fish market—Shad, pair, 25a50 cents;
Herrings, bunch, 6a; all descriptions in abundance and very
fine; particularly Rock, and all offered at reasonable prices.

Fuel.—Oak Wood, per cord, \$4.00 to \$4.50; Pine Wood
\$3 to \$3.50.

At the Brighton (Boston) Cattle market, on Monday, pri-
ces obtained last week were hardly sustained, and we reduce
our quotations a trifle. First quality \$7a7.25; second quality
6.50a6.75; third quality 5.50a6. Working Oxen—Very few
sales effected.

At Richmond, on Friday flour was quoted at \$4a.

Philadelphia, May 15.—Cotton—The demand is moderate,
the stock very light, holders remain firm at our last current
rates, few sales making; 10 bales Mississippi at 12a cents, 4
months credit, 51 do Mobile, 12 cash, and a small lot of Ten-
nessee at 10 cents. Flour and Meal.—The transactions for
the last week have not been extensive, about 5000 barrels
were taken for export at \$4.62a, and Western 4.50. Rye
Flour at 2.87a. The market may be reported dull, at these
prices. Corn Meal in barrels is taken at 2.62a, not much
demand for Puncheons, country is from \$12a12.25, and
Brandywine is held at 13a13.50 per puncheon. Grain—Con-
tinues in request, and the demand has rather improved prices,
prime Pennsylvania Wheat has found ready sales, 95a96;
Southern Yellow Corn at 53c, and white 50; Oats continue
to advance and in demand at 36a37c. per bushel. Tobacco.
—The receipts of Tobacco, Kentucky and Virginia principally,
have been large as compared with last season. The inspec-
tion up to May 13, amounts to 2138 hds. against 1265 hds.
of last year up to the same time—with about 600 hds. in
the public stores uninspected,—which is comparatively much
larger, and shows our receipts nearly double in amount. It
must be observed that the leaf is generally light in weight,
the heavy has not yet reached the market in any large quan-
tities; the season for that article is yet considered to be early.
Of Ohio Tobacco our receipts are small. It may be well to
remark that Tobacco from N Orleans (by sea) reaches us
generally in what is termed *high order*, but that by our State
improvements is received in much better condition, and com-
mands readier sales with higher prices—and another advan-
tage of transportation on our State improvements is that the
article is not subject to any quarantine in foreign ports—
which that received by sea from New Orleans, is always li-
able to in Gibraltar, &c. The stock of Tobacco on hand is
large and the demand very moderate—former prices are
hardly maintained—small sales ordinary running lots at 8
cts. The stock is accumulating beyond the demand. There
were 483 beef cattle at market this week—Prices from 61 a
74, and mostly sold. 100 head remained over, and a drove of
about 100 head driven to New York, 800 sheep sold from
\$2a6.50—the latter price was obtained for extra good; hogs
from \$1.75a5.00—cows from 15a33.

At New York, 15th, sales Cotton for the week 4300 bales;
Upland and Florida at 9a11a; Mobile and New Orleans at
10a12a. Naval Stores—Sales of North County Turpentine
at \$2.561a2.62a; Wilmington at \$2.81a. Sugars—Sales of
200 hds. Porto Rico at 61a7a; 250 New Orleans at 51a61a;
150 St. Croix at 8a10; 200 brls and bags white Brazil at 8a;
350 boxes brown Havana at Ca7a, 100 white do at 9a10.
Tobacco—Small sales of North Carolina leaf at 6c. and new
Kentucky at 61a10. Cotton is very quiet to day. U. S. Bank
notes 17a18. Flour continues to drop in price. The sales
of Genesee have been rather free to-day at 4.62, of Ohio, at
4.56a62, and of Michigan at 4.50. Corn is scarce and may
be quoted at 55a58c. bus. Rye 55c. Northern Oats 41a42c.

At New Orleans, on the 8th inst., the quotations of Cotton
were—*Liverpool Classifications.*—Ordinary 91a91; Middling
10a104; Middling Fair 10a103; Fair 11a; Folly Fair 11a;
Good fair 12a124; Good and fair 13a; Fancy Crops 14;
N. Alabama and Tennessee 9a104. The sales of Sugar at
4a61c; Molasses 20a21; Flour \$4.30; demand for Pork much
fallen off; receipts heavy, and holders anxious to sell; limited
sales of Beef at \$11a12 for mess; Lard 7a7a for leaf.

CHOICE FRUIT TREES.

The advertiser offers for sale an assortment of choice fruit trees, principally pears and apples. These trees were imported from France in 1839, as standard trees for a nursery of select fruit. The greater part are in blossom. Purchasers can make their selection and remove the trees in the fall, and may expect fruit the ensuing season. The trees can be seen adjoining Mount Pleasant, 24 miles Falls Road—Apply to **SAML. SANDS.**

DEVON STOCK.

A gentleman of this city, having a number of Durham, Devon and other Cattle, and his arrangements not enabling him to keep them separate, will sell his Devon Bull, a Devon Cow with a fine heifer calf by her side, and a 3-4 Devon Cow, by a fine Devon bull of the best stock, out of a half Durham and half Devon Cow which was one of the best milkers known here, yielding her 30 quarts per day, whose dam was sold to Col. Williams of South Carolina for \$150. The owner for reasons above assigned, is anxious to sell, and will dispose of the Bull, two Cows and Calf for \$200, or in proportion for any part of them. The bull and cows are about 3 years old. For further particulars apply to **SAML. SANDS.**
 Who has for sale a variety of other Devon, Durham, Ayrshire and other Stock—Also a variety of Berkshires, Woburns and other Hogs, large and small, which will be sold bargains. m 19

COWE PEAS.

Just received 50 bushels Cow or Carolina Peas, a valuable article for sowing and for improving poor land. For sale by **R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.**
 ma 19 No. 60 Light street.

IMPLEMENTS AND SEEDS.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co., No. 60, LIGHT STREET,
 OFFERS FOR SALE,

Ploughs: 20 sorts—embracing every useful variety and form of mould-board—prices varying from \$3 to \$15 each;
 Plough and machine castings, at reduced prices;
 Cultivators for Corn, Tobacco, Cotton, expanding and stationary;
 Wheat Fanning Mills, made on Rices' and other improved plans;
 Straw Cutters, 5 kinds, among which are the cylindrical, which stands unrivaled in this country for cutting corn, fodder, straw, &c.;
 Corn Mills, 3 sizes, for grinding corn meal and chopping rye for horse feed;
 Corn and Cob Crushers, Baldwin's patent. This is the only crusher that is yet in successful use in this country.—price \$65;
 Corn Husker and Sheller, Goldborough's patent—warranted to husk and shell 700 bushels of corn per day, or shell, after the husk has been taken off, 1200 bushels—an A. 1 machine;
 Corn Shellers—several kinds for hand and horse power;
 Vegetable Cutters—\$5 a \$20 each;
 Centrifugal Disseminators for spreading lime, &c.;
 Grindstones hung on friction rollers ready for use;
 Revolving Horse-Rakes, made with hickory teeth, and on the most approved plan;
 Threshing Machines, made on the spike principle, and the same that have given such general satisfaction for the last three years;
 Horse Powers, on the planetary and horizontal plan. The latter, like the threshing machines, stand unrivaled for strength, power & durability;
 Harrows, made on the most approved American and English plan;
 Drill and Sowing Machines, for hand or horse power, among which is a machine of late invention, (price \$15) for planting corn, beets, turnips, &c.—made very simple, and performs admirably;
 Oz Yokes and Bows, on the Yankee plan, and greatly superior to those in common use;
 Rollers for gardens and fields, made with iron, stone and wood;
 Scythes, with hangings, complete;
 Seyes Sheathes, common and patent—the latter is a recent and valuable invention;
 Singletrees made for one or three horses;
 Grain Cradles, with warranted scythes attached;
 Agricultural tools, embracing forks, shovels, rakes, trace chains, plough harness, axes, hay knives, grubbing hoes, bull rings, &c.
 Garden and pruning tools—a large and general assortment;
 Garden hand plough.—Those who cultivate vegetables extensively should lose no time in procuring this valuable labor saving implement.
 Boks on agriculture and management of stock;
 Trees and plants supplied at the shortest notice;
 Garden seeds. The garden seed department is conducted to a great extent at this establishment. Seeds of the finest quality can be furnished which are principally raised under the inspection of the proprietors who spare no trouble nor expense in keeping seeds which will produce vegetables of the finest quality.
 Field seeds, embracing common American and various new European sorts.
 Priced Catalogues, with the above description of machinery, time of planting seed, &c. furnished gratis. may 19

JOHN T. DURDING, Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Ellicott street near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle's, Baltimore.

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them, Rices' Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, \$25
 Straw Cutters, from \$5 to 20
 Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25
 Threshing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up, \$150
 Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.

The Wiley Plough, Beach's do, Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do, hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hinge or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hames, Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. ou 14

BERKSHIRES & IRISH GRAZIER PIGS.

The subscriber will receive orders for his spring litters of pure Berkshire Pigs bred from stock selected of C. N. Belmont & John Lossing, esqs. of Albany, N.Y. and importations from England; also for Irish Grazer, (or improved Ulster) Pigs bred from the celebrated stock of Mr. Murdock of Ireland. Also for crosses of Berkshire & Irish Grazer and the Black & white Berkshire. Price, same as at Albany for pure Berkshire & above crosses, \$20 per pair; for Irish Grazers \$25 per pair, with the addition of \$1 for Cage, deliverable in or shipped at the port of Baltimore.

Address, post paid,
 f 24

JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
 Baltimore

LIME, LIME.

The subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive orders for any reasonable quantity of first quality Oyster Shell Lime, deliverable at their kilns on the farm of Capt. John C. Jones, Lower Cedar Point, or on any of the navigable waters of the Potomac, on very accommodating terms. Having been engaged for the last ten years in the Lime burning business entirely for Agricultural purposes in Pennsylvania, we would not think it necessary to say one word in favor of it as a manure, within its limits, it being well established; but being now located where perhaps it may be called by some an experiment, we refer to the Reports of Mr. Ducatel, Geologist for this state, to the Legislature.

DOWNING & WOOD, Cedar Point, Milton Hill P. O.
 ja 13 6m Charles Co. Md.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber, referring to former advertisements for particulars, offers the following valuable implements to the farmers and planters of the United States:

A MACHINE for boring holes in the ground for posts, price \$5
 A MACHINE for morticing posts, sharpening rails for fence, for sawing wood in the forests, and planing boards, &c. 150
 A HORSE POWER on the plan of the original stationary power; the castings of this machine weigh 850 lbs. 130
 The above is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses; one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to 100
 The DITCHING MACHINE, which has cut more than 20 miles of ditch in one season.
 A MACHINE for HUSKING, SHELLING, SEPARATING, WINNOWING, and putting in the bag, corn or any kind of grain, at the rate of 600 bushels of corn, per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. 200
 A MACHINE for PLANTING COTTON, CORN, BEETS, RUTA HAGA, CARROTS, TURNIPS, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds—a most valuable machine. 25
 Also, CORN & COB CRUSHERS, Morticing & Planing machines, Trenching do.; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for the same, &c.; and Cutting and cleaning Chisels for morticing machines. GEO. PAGE,
 Who has removed his establishment to West Baltimore street extended, beyond Cove street, and near Fells' Druggists' Inn. 20

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The revolving seasons of another year having rolled round and having arrived at that period when my numerous customers may be looking for me to advertise some great and useful improvements, as I have had the pleasure of doing in past years; but though I may disappoint my friends and patrons in this expectation, yet I am happy in being able to inform them that notwithstanding the great embarrassments in the business community during the past year, I am prepared to meet the opening of spring with a very large stock of my usual assortment of implements, manufactured of the best material and in the most substantial manner.

My Cylindrical STRAW CUTTERS, with wood and iron frames (all having my patent eccentric feeders,) from 11 to 20 inches. Some of the largest sizes are constructed to drive by hand or horse power, varying in prices from \$3 to 100 dollars; Myers' wheat Fans, large and small size, a superior article; Corn Shellers of different prices and a good article; F. H. Smith's patent Lime Spreaders and Farm Carts; Fox & Borland's patent THRESHING MACHINES improved, a very superior article; Portable Horse Powers, constructed so as to give various speeds at pleasure for driving different machines; Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, plain and expanding, a superior article; Hinged, Diamond and < Harrows; 400 very superior New England made Hay Rakes, with three Bows; superior Grain Cradles, Pennsylvania make, with Waldron Blades; superior Trace Chains, from 15 to 24 links to the foot; splendid Lamp Stands for private dwellings, churches, &c.; Hoes; Shovels; Spades; Hames; &c.

My assortment of PLOUGHS are as extensive and my stock as heavy as any in this city. Gideon Davis' improved PLOUGHS of all sizes, with cast and wrought shares. My sale of the largest size is constantly increasing, they are worthy of particular attention, the greatest care having been taken to make them of the very best materials and in the most substantial manner. Evans' patent reversed Points called self-sharpeners; Common Bar Share and Colter PLOUGHS. A very handsome two horse PLOUGH, called the Stanley Plough from Vermont; Hill side PLOUGHS, &c. &c. 45 tons Plough Castings on hand and for sale by the single piece or ton. I also invite attention to a Corn and Cob Crusher to work by hand or power which I have just finished, price \$40.

All repairs to Agricultural Implements done with neatness and despatch.

To wholesale dealers and those who pay cash down a liberal discount will be made.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,
 Pratt street near Hanover.

N. B. D. Landreth's celebrated Garden SEEDS, always on hand—for sale at retail. Feb. 17.

A FEW PAIR OF BEAUTIFUL TURKEYS, Pure white, at \$5 per pair. Also FANCY PIGEONS, different inds, \$3 to \$5 per pair. Apply to **S. SANDS.**

VALUABLE DURHAM STOCK.

For sale by the subscriber. For particulars see Farmer of May 5th. may 12 **S. SANDS.**

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the bag, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of \$35 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment **R. B. CHENOWETH,**
 corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!!

A. G. & N. U. MOIT,

Corner of Ensor and Forrest-streets, O. T., near the Belle-Air Market,

Being the only Agents for this State, are now manufacturing the celebrated WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED CAPT PLOUGH, of the New York Composition Castings, which is pronounced by some of the most eminent and experienced farmers in the country, to be the best which they have ever used, not only as regards the ease and facility with which it turns the sod, it being nearly one draught lighter than ploughs of the ordinary kind, but also for its economical qualities; for with this plough the Farmer is his own Blacksmith. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest, would find that interest promoted by calling and examining for himself. We also make to order, other ploughs of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, CORN SHELLERS, GRAIN CRADLES, STRAW CUTTERS, RICES' IMPROVED WHEAT FAN, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors, we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ma 3 13

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price. ap 22. 3m **E. J. COOPER & Co.**

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

The subscribers have erected kilns for burning Lime on the farm of Minchin Lloyd, Esq. at the mouth of Pickawaxen Creek, on the Potomac, and are now prepared to furnish farmers and planters with the article, of a superior quality for the above purposes, at the low price of ten cents per bushel, delivered on board vessels; and there will be no detention to the vessels receiving the same. All orders will be punctually attended to, addressed to **Milton Hill Post Office, Charles county, Md.**
 april 7—6m

LLOYD & DOWNING.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

The subscriber continues to manufacture his Reaping Machine in Baltimore. He has been enabled by the experience of another year to make several important improvements, which will add greatly to its durability, and render it still more manageable in the hands of inexperienced persons.

Those persons who intend to procure machines for the next harvest, are requested to apply early, as the supply will be limited to the probable demand. The demand at the last harvest, as at the harvest previous, could not be supplied, although the manufacture had been more than doubled. The same reasons which operated to limit the supply last year (the uncertainty of the crop) still operate—yet from the settled conviction of the great utility of the machine, which very generally prevails amongst the farmers of Maryland, where the machine is best known, an increased number will be made this year. The machine is warranted to equal the highest recommendations which has ever been given to it with any shadow of reason.

He has also resumed the manufacture of his highly approved Corn Sheller and Husking machine, which had been for a time relinquished to other hands. Its merits are too well known in Maryland to need a remark farther than to say, that those now made by the subscriber are greatly improved with a cylinder presenting a solid iron surface instead of segments, besides several important additions. He has also lately constructed an implement on a new plan to cut beets and turnips for cattle feed, with the necessary despatch—price \$10. feb 10. **OBED HUSSEY.**

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